(b) how far such child labourers have since been freed from hazardous jobs area-wise and how many of them have been resettled in alternative jobs or are sent for training or education; and

(c) what further steps are contemplated in this drection?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) As per the 1981 census, the total child labour population in Gujarat was 676913. Industry wise figures on child labour is not maintained.

(b) and (c) The National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Labour Minister had adopted a plan of action called the "Identification, Release and Rehabilitation of Child Labour". This plan of action has already been forwarded to all the State Governments for adoption. This plan of action covers a range of actions required to tackle the child labour problem especially in hazardous occupations. Briefly, it calls for a convergence of services and schemes of the Central and State Governments at the implementing level—the District level—to effectively handle the identification and rehabilitation of Child Labour and stricter enforcement of relevant laws. The National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour has also identified 100 districts which have the highest incidence of child labour in the country as per the 1981 census. It has been decided that projects to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations will be started as per the National Child Labour Project Scheme in these districts. Under this scheme children withdrawn from work will be provided with non formal education, vocational training, nutrition and stipends through special schools. A worksho pf heads of these 100 Districts is scheduled to take place in New Delhi on September 13-14, 1995. The concerned collectors have been requested to prepare project proposals for their respective districts based on the National Child Labour Project Scheme. An allocation of Rs. 34.4 crores has been made for the current year to implement the projects for child labour elimination.

Child Labourers in Hazardous Factories

1450. SHRI SANATAN BISI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) The State where the child labours are engaged in dangerous, explosive and hazardous factories; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to rehabilitate them and what is their number?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) State-wise list of children working in dangerous, explosive and hazardous factories is not maintained. However, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children in hazardous occupations and processes all over the countfy is enclosed. (*see* below)

National Child Labour Policy, 1987 has three action plans to rehabilitate child labour i.e. (i) a legislative action plan; (ii) focussing of general development programmes for benefiting children wherever possible; and (iii) project based action plan in areas of high concentration of child labour engaged in wage/quasi-wage employment.

At present, 12 National Child Labour Projects are under implementation in 8 States covering approximately 16,000 children. A major activity undertaken under the national Child Labour Projects is establishment of special schools to provide basic needs like nonformal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, etc., to the children withdrawn from employment. Voluntary agencies are being financially assisted to the extent of 75% for taking up welfare projects for working children under the Grants-in-Aid Scheme.

In addition to the above, the National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour has also indentified 100 districts which have the highest incidence of child labour in the country. It has been decided that projects to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations will be started as per the National Child Project Scheme in these districts. A Workshop of these 100 District Collectors is to be held in New Delhi on 13-14th September, 1995. The concerned Collectors have been requested to prepare project proposals in their respective districts based on the National Child Labour Project Scheme. An allocation of Rs. 34.4 crores has been made for the current year to undertake projects for children withdrawn from work.

Statement

STATE/DISTRICT-WISE DATA WITH HIGHEST CONCENTRATION OF CHILD LABOUR AS PER 1981 CENSUS

State	District	Child Labour
Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubnagar	127141
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	123438
Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	116945
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	113630
Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	98800
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	97844
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	94155
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	92992
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	92897
Andhra Pradesh	Keishna	92044
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	88880
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	84298
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakaptnam	84191
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	78133
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	76411
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	74859
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	73408
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	71311
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	68252
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayanagaram	65254
Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy	61106
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	60884
TOTAL (AP)		1936873

Modernisation of TISCO

1451. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pelased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has been directed by the Prime Minister to take into account the views of the Labour Ministry before arriving at a decision on modernisation of TISCO;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by his Ministry on the problem; and

(c) on what consideration the Planning has been consulted when the